



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN DHARSANIA VILLAGE AT BARABANKI, UTTAR PRADESH.

KEY WORDS: Teenage Pregnancy, Knowledge, Adolescent Girls

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ABSTRACT

Teenage pregnancy is a growing problem all around the world. It is a teenage girl usually within the age group of 13 to 18 years becoming pregnant. This study assesses the knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls at Dharsania village, Barabanki.

Aim of the study is to assess the knowledge of the adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy and to find out association between knowledge level regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy and demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: It is a quantitative research study in which 50 samples were selected by using non-probability sampling technique. A semi-structured questionnaire used for collection of the data, which consists of two sections: part A and part B. Part A deals with demographic variables and part B deals with knowledge levels regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy.

RESULT: The findings of the study indicate that the levels of knowledge reveal that the majority of adolescent girls scored below average knowledge levels (28/56%) and the calculated mean value is 16.12, standard deviation is .073 and the standard error is .009. The majority of findings related to association between demographic variables and knowledge levels in that the age group (17 – 18) years are scoring below average score 11(22%). In the expect, majority belongs to Hindus and scores a below average score 16(32%). About girls' education are intermediate and above and scored average score 13(22%). When we see the type of the family, majority are belongs to nuclear family and scored below average scores 15(30%). About adolescent girls' parents' education are illiterate, school education- intermediate & above and scored below average and average score 10(20%). About 16(32%) of adolescent girls' parents' occupation are employee scores below average. About 15(30%) are middle class scored below average.

CONCLUSION: The findings of the present study were showing that adolescent girls having below average knowledge on prevention of teenage pregnancy. Hence the adolescent girls can be prepared to aware about the prevention of teenage pregnancy by conducting community-based programmes and school health programmes.

INTRODUCTION

It's too hard to raise a child when you are a child. Teenage is the transitional stage of physical and mental human development that occurs between childhood and adulthood. Live births and termination, early parenthood are widely recognized to be associated with poor health and social exclusion. Teenage Pregnancy and underage marriage are major health and economic concerns.

In some countries, girls under social pressure may be forced to get married to have children, more than 30% of girls in low and middle income countries. Approximately 16 million girls aged 15 to 19 years and 2.5 million girls under 16 years give birth each year in developing regions.

Indian country has around 240 million adolescents according to census 2011 worryingly, as much as 47% of Indian girls get married before they are 18 years of age, according to a 2016 report by UNICEF. This severely damages their potential of growing into productive adults.

So Uttar Pradesh, the most adolescent populous state within India, Census 2011 threw up several bleak statistics for this, around 2 million adolescent girls – which translates into 9.2% of all girls of ages 10-19 years – were married. Nurses as the leader in patient education should for sex education by offering parent adolescents education to reduce the Teenage pregnancy.

The maternal outcomes associated with teenage parenthood include late booking for maternity services, smoking in pregnancy, poor maternal health, postnatal depression, isolation and relationship breakdown, repeated unplanned pregnancy, mothers at risk of poverty, premature birth and low birth weight, infant mortality, low birth feeding rate, poor diet, and unemployment.

Teenage pregnancy becoming a global issue because of many complications which affects the mother. The complications include blood pressure, anemia, gestational diabetes, pre-eclampsia, placenta previa, ectopic pregnancy, polyhydramnios, oligohydramnios.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of

Teenage Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls In Dharsania Village At Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of the adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy
- To find out association between knowledge level regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy and demographic variables.

LIMITATIONS

- Adolescent girls who are residing at Dharsania village, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.
- Adolescent girls with the age group of 13-18 years.
- The study included the adolescent girls who are able to read or write and understand Hindi and English.
- Adolescent girls who are residing at Dharsania village, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.
- Adolescent girls with the age group of 13-18 years.
- The study included the adolescent girls who are able to read or write and understand Hindi and English.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN: Descriptive survey of non-experimental type of research.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: The study was conducted at Dharsania village, Barabanki, U.P.

POPULATION: Adolescent girls at Dharsania village.

SAMPLE: Adolescent girls in Dharsaniya village Barabanki U.P.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Purposive sampling technique of non-probability sampling.

SAMPLING SIZE: The sampling size is 50

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF SAMPLE

Inclusion criteria Study included the adolescent girls

- Who are aged between 13 to 18 years of age
- Who is living in Dharsania village, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh..

- Who know to read and write Hindi and English

Exclusion criteria The study excluded the adolescent

- Who are not belong to Dharsania village.
- Who are below 13 years of age.
- Who are above 18 years of age.

VARIABLES

*Dependent variables: The knowledge level of adolescent girl.

*Demographic variables: The demographic variables are age, type of family, religion, education of girl, education of parents, economic status

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

The instrument was developed with help of many resources like literature, consultation with expert, validation tool etc. It consist of part A, part B.

Part A ; The demographic data consist of age, type of family, religion, girls education, parents education, occupation of parents, economic status.

Part B Section 1- General knowledge about teenage pregnancy
Section 2 – Prevention of teenage pregnancy

The semi structured questionnaire consist of 36 multiple choice questions on knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy with 4 options have each one. Each correct answer is assigned to score 1 and wrong answer 0 and total score of part B is 30 marks. The score are divided into three categories.

First category is below average score between (1 – 33%),
Second category is average i.e. the score is between (34 – 66%),
Third category is above average i.e. the score is between (67 – 100%).

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

The proposed study was conducted after approval by the ethical committee. Later through proper channel, the permission was obtained from the Sar Panchayat Dharsania village. Before conducting the study written consent was taken from the Municipal commissioner. Oral consent from each sample was obtained before starting data collection. Confidentiality and privacy was maintained throughout the study. The subject was informed about the purpose of the study. Four to six subjects were interviewed per day They were requested to respond honestly to all items in semi structured questionnaire and it was reassured that information would be kept confidentially and informed consent was taken before starting the study . It was done manually and master sheet was prepared.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS The data was analyzed in terms of objectives using descriptive and inferential statistics.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

First objective; To assess the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding teenage pregnancy

Majority of adolescent girls were 21(42%) in the age group of 17-18 years, the religion shows major 25(50%) are Christians. The girls education shows majority 25(50%) is intermediate & above. The type of family shows majority 25(50%) are nuclear family. The adolescent girl parents education shows majority 20(40%) are school education, parents occupation shows majority 20(40%) are business, farmer & labor and their economic status is 28 (56%) were belongs to middle class.

Second objective; To find out the association between knowledge level regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy and demographic variables.

Majority adolescent girls scores the below average knowledge levels 28(56%) and the calculated mean value is 16.12, standard deviation is 0.073 and the standard error is .009.

Findings related to association between demographic variables and knowledge, the age group of 17-18 years are scoring below average score 11(22%). In the religion, majority belongs to Hindus and scores a below average scores 16(32%). About girls education, intermediate & above they scores average score of 13(22%). When we see the type of the family majority belongs to nuclear family and scored below average scores 15(30%). About 10(20%) adolescent girls parents education belongs to illiterate, school education and intermediate & above respectively, below average and average score. About 16(32%) of adolescent girls parents occupation are employee whose scores were below average. About 15(30%) middle class and their scores are below average.

The present study concluded that there is no association between knowledge level of adolescent girls on prevention of teenage pregnancy with their demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study revealed that most of the adolescent girls were having below average knowledge on prevention of teenage pregnancy. Hence the adolescent girls have to be prepared to aware about prevention of teenage pregnancy by conducting community based programmes and school health programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be conducted on large samples.
- A similar study can be conducted for adolescent girls to control the teenage pregnancy.
- A similar study can be conducted to the parents to avoid the teenage marriages.

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